

The Louisianian.

G. T. RUBY.

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All letters on business connected with this paper should be addressed to H. A. CORBIN, Business Manager, New Orleans, Feb. 28, 1874.

The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the correctness of communications.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR TREASURER,

Hon. ANTOINE DUBUCLET,

OF TERREBONNE.

For Congressmen.

FIRST DISTRICT,

Hon. J. HALE SYMPER.

SECOND DISTRICT,

Hon. HENRY C. DIBBLE.

THIRD DISTRICT,

Hon. C. B. DARRALL.

FOURTH DISTRICT,

Hon. GEORGE L. SMITH.

FIFTH DISTRICT,

Hon. FRANK MOREY.

SIXTH DISTRICT,

Hon. CHARLES E. NASH.

At Simon, news and periodical dealer opposite St. Louis Hotel on St. Louis street, has, besides an assortment of Northern, Western and Eastern papers, the LOUISIANIAN, which may always be had there.

The LOUISIANIAN may always be found at Stand's news and periodical depot No. 59 Canal street; and the old stand of Geo. Ellis, opposite the Post Office, where may be obtained the current news journals and literature of the day.

C. C. Haley, the newsdealer, 19 Commercial Place, keeps constantly on hand a varied assortment of books and literature of all kinds. The LOUISIANIAN may always be found at his counter.

TERREBONNE COMPROMISE.

We are not fully advised of the true nature of the compromise in Terrebonne but if it is what it purports to be, we feel assured the better day so long and ardently wished for is not far distant.

The talk of compromises between individuals who are willing to barter away a few of the offices; the swapping off a colored official for two here and there, or the promise to "count in" a certain percentage of fusionists in the legislature cannot bring us that peace and security which we stand so much in need of; what we desire is a political understanding and co-operation between the white and colored people of Louisiana based upon the American idea of representation.

This can only be accomplished in the manner indicated by the resolutions of the meeting held for the purpose of ratifying the compromise ticket of Terrebonne. Let the white people of the city of New Orleans and the parishes where they have an unquestionable majority of voters, concede to the colored people a fair minority representation, and let the colored people in like manner, where they are in a majority make the same concessions and soon an era of peace, good-will and contentment will be inaugurated, that can never again be disturbed.

White men of Louisiana have you the moral courage to meet the colored people half way on such a proposition?

PERSONAL.

We were pleased to greet on Wednesday our editorial brethren, Messrs. Philip Joseph of The Mobile Watchman and W. E. Cruzan of The Madison Vindicator who called on us while on a short business visit to our city.

Sam. J. Ireland Esq., of Alcorn University, Mississippi was in the city during the week.

We regret to learn that our friend Louis A. Bell Esq., chief clerk of the Surveyor of Customs is now lying seriously ill of typhoid fever.

THAT CONFERENCE AND ITS AGREEMENT.

The President's proclamation and the prompt arrival of Federal troops determined the duration of the White League outbreak and revolution of Sept. 14th. The Penn McEnery government so speedily in possession were by the strong arm of authority compelled to vacate and give place to those against whom they had invoked, the dire consequences of battle. This done and the recently deposed government reinstated there came then a desire, which, had it preceded the bloody day of the revolution would have terminated in far better results to the people.

This desire for a conference and compromise grew out of the fears of those who had resumed the functions of their office on the one side, and an indisposition for impending consequences and possibly a wish to obtain the most of a bad outcome upon the other. The leaders, or assumed leaders of each party, assembled.

For several days what the one was required to concede and the other to obtain was the subject matter of discussion. Each side felt that whatever their joint agreement upon questions pertaining to already defined laws would at best obtain but negative results even if their respective followers or associates coincided with their terms.

That this is so the results of the recent conference between Gov. Kellogg's representatives and certain Republicans on the one hand, and Messrs. McEnery, Penn, Jonas, Choppin, Voorhies, Kenner, Beard, Nott and Cagle of the White League and insurgent party on the other, attest. Both sides, unauthorized as they themselves admit by other than the disposition for parley each alike desired, and the relations they are presumed to hold towards their respective people, have determined on a basis of compromise which the public have now to carefully consider. They have agreed:

1. The committee representing the Conservative People's Party pledge themselves to cause all violence and intimidation, if any exist, to cease throughout the State, and to assist the constituted authorities in maintaining peace and insuring a strictly fair and impartial registration and election; also to discontinue acts and threats of personal violence, and all improper influences to control the will of the electors, and to render assistance and to use every effort to subject to the penalties of the law all persons who may commit acts of violence or intimidation, or conspire to do the same.

It is agreed that two persons shall be named by the representatives of the Conservative People's party, who shall be elected according to law, to fill two vacancies which shall be created by resignations in the Returning Board within twenty days.

New Orleans, Sept. 28, 1874.

(Signed) Duncan F. Kenner.

For the Conservative Committee of Conference.

(Signed) A. A. Atocha.

For the Republican Committee of Conference.

The committee representing the Republicans it may as well be stated, were Messrs. Atocha, Packard, Lewis, Flanders, Brown and Blandin. These last on the publication of the above terms called together their colleagues of the State Central Executive Committee and after considerable discussion obtained the ratification of their acts.

This done there now remains, so far as party organizations go the ratification, on the Conservative Democratic or White League side, of the Committee of Seventy and the Democratic State Central committee.

Assuming that this will be had let us examine the manner and terms of this agreement. Environmented by dangers and difficulties unparalleled in the history of any other State government during the experience of the nation, and seeking as heretofore since Gov. Kellogg's administration by a vacillating and puerile policy to avoid the threatened ills, it was assumed that Mr. Packard, as chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, and

such other gentlemen whom he named as his associates might make the committee on the part of their opponents and confer as to the safety deemed necessary to be pledged for themselves. This was really the mutual, though unexpressed wish of both parties.

Thus much then of the manner. Neither committee exercising delegated powers of their constituents or associates for the purpose expressed, but both assuming duties and responsibilities which they hope may be endorsed. Now as to the terms.

The State Returning Board is a body whose members were appointed by the Senate, and whose duties defined and regulated by law would be presumed in a healthful community to place them above all unjust suspicions. Composed of gentlemen whose politics and whose personal integrity made them at the time of their selection acceptable to all parties, it is difficult to imagine why a change now should be desired.

Ex-Governor Wells, one of the members of the Board is in politics we believe a Conservative, neither rabid Democrat nor Republican, but simply a Southern gentleman who has so far adapted himself to the situation as to desire the peace, order and prosperity of the State on a basis of fair play, and just dealing to all. His offense, if he be objectionable to White League leaders, is that he was, we are told, a Unionist during the war. Senator Anderson, another member of the Board, was, at the time of his selection, and is said to be now by those who know him, an old line Whig. His offense, doubtless, if he be objectionable, lies in his affiliation with "the Kellogg usurpation." Gen. Longstreet, the third member of the Board, is known to all. That he has ever been a politician we do not believe. As a brave man and a gallant soldier for the "Lost Cause" when it needed and required service, Longstreet did his utmost. Equally honorable in surrendering he has accepted the new condition of things, considering that in so doing, his honor as a soldier and a gentleman, were alike enlisted. It is presumable that he is one of the Board, whom it is desirable to remove. The other two gentlemen, Messrs. Cassane and Kenner are colored citizens, competent and worthy, honest and honorable men; whose complexion, however, we doubt not, is objectionable to the White League. Either or both of these will be requested to resign. Assuming the power of the two conferring committees to cause the wished for resignations in the Board, what guarantee have really the non-office seeking, or office-holding citizens of the State in the appointment or selection of more honorable and less partisan members? We have shown, with no disposition to be other than exact, the composition of the present Board and in all candor we ask is it possible for the White League or the Republican Committees to better it? We aver not.

In brief, the conference and its agreement are objectionable substantially upon the grounds that officials, in esse or in posse, office-holders or office seekers, cannot determine what alone the people, either in their sovereign or representative capacity, are competent. The desirability for a peaceable and fair election is shared in common by all good citizens. We are pleased, therefore, that in admitting the lawlessness of their following, the "Conservative People's Party" leaders pledge themselves "to discontinue acts and threats of personal violence and all improper influences to control the will of the electors." If this is secured, the people will have attained a great boon in Louisiana in the quiet enjoyment of a right they have hitherto been outrageously denied. We are not sanguine enough however to believe these pledges have any weight outside of the presence of Federal troops who can alone secure an untrammelled election in our State.

Register! Register!

"No intimidation," and "no violence," are now the pledge words of the opposition. Every Republican therefore may register, assured of safety.

SIGNIFICANT.

For some days past a large number of intelligent and independent colored men, who understood the present situation of affairs in Louisiana and who are determined to make an effort to improve the same, have been conferring together. The result of their conference will soon be made known to the public, and we have not a shadow of a doubt but what their action will meet with an enthusiastic endorsement from the honest masses of Louisiana—white and colored. In the mean time it is amusing to see the epycophantic tools of the administration, who have been put into petty offices as a reward for their dirty work and treachery to their race, smelling around like so many hounds to find a crumb of news to take to their masters.

The Times said to be owned and controlled by Clinton the immaculate Auditor of State and Gov. Kellogg—as usual attempts to mislead the public in reference to the personal and movements of these men, and just here we wish to remind the Times that its game of keeping the two races antagonistic to each other in Louisiana, is well understood by us and will be ventilated at the proper time.

Register! Register!

Every good Republican owes it to his manhood and citizenship to Register.

THE COLORED CITIZEN AND CIVIL RIGHTS.

Observation of the expression of colored citizens throughout the country, as embodied in the utterances of recent public assemblages and in the editorial articles of representative journals, shows a development of true manhood and individuality as demonstrated in self help and the intelligent use of the ballot, which we are especially glad to perceive.

The Mass Meeting of colored citizens of Boston, Massachusetts, expressive of their indignation at the fearful array of Southern outrages, mostly against colored Americans, with similar meetings all over the country and like expressions, together with the intelligent utterances of leading journals in this interest have had a healthy effect upon the public mind in teaching the people that the idea embodied in American citizenship must have away; and absurd prejudices based upon the false theories of slavery and attempted to be longer continued against free citizens cannot obtain. That, in plain words, the enfranchisement of the negro has given him all the rights of citizenship and neither the Bourbons of the South nor their sympathizing, dirt eating associates of the North can withstand the logical sequence of the fifteenth amendment to the constitution.

Very properly therefore, the feeling expressed by our colored fellow citizens everywhere upon this subject of their civil and constitutional rights is healthfully strong. Emphatic in expression and wisely determined to wield the power the ballot gives, now and in the future, for the men and measures only, most conducive to this end.

While we are commendably pleased at this assertion, appreciating as we do the importance always of self-help, where grievances are imposed and may be rightfully redressed by such action, we yet, in endorsing the general conduct and policy of all our associates in the purpose we jointly have for obtaining the full measure of our citizenship, deem that perhaps some of our conferees are misinformed in regard to the surroundings of many of the vexed questions growing out of a denial of our rights.

The Pacific Appeal and The Elevator on our Pacific coast, and The Progressive American and similar journals in the East have not un-naturally expressed dissatisfaction with and disapproval of the short comings of the Republican party. They suggest that inasmuch as the party has thus far violated a bountiful duty and a solemn pledge in the passage of a law enforcing the rights of citizenship to the colored man, the latter should determine other and different party allegiance for the future.

In this our contemporaries err.

They forget that just at present whatever be the neglect of the Republican party in fulfilling its obligations, that it cannot afford to continue as depuliation; and that more than all it alone concedes the citizenship of the negro. And that the colored citizens wronged and his required rights must be redressed and obtained within that party. That especially true is the epigrammatic assertion of Frederick Douglass: "To the colored voter the Republican party is the deck, all else is the open sea."

Hereto we observe that the New National Era and other leading journals of our people have all along maintained that the true cause of the denial to Senator Pinchback of his seat in the Senate was because of color prejudice. As absurd as this may seem to the really liberal and unprejudiced mind, yet the fact that in the case of Mr. Pinchback the Senate went outside of all the established precedents of the body in refusing him admission upon the prima facie evidence of his election in his credentials, would seem to verify such a suspicion. We are disposed however to let the peculiar legal difficulties of the Louisiana case have weight in the Senate's non-action. The consequence of this policy has as the Pacific Appeal pertinently remarks, given the country, the new rebellion of Sept. 14th.

Had the action of Congress been final, either recognizing or rejecting the Republican government of this State, there would have occurred no such armed revolution as we witnessed two weeks since.

Fortunately the errors of the past may be remedied. That we have already the silver lining to the dark clouds that have so long overcast our horizon is demonstrated in the increased positive temper of the country that loyalty, integrity, and devotion to the flag and the Union, shall not longer go unprotected and unsupported in the South, but that henceforth "the complete liberty and exact equality" promised American citizens in the triumph of Republican ideas shall be crystallized in the facts of law.

Judge A. B. Sloanaker, Special Mail agent for this department has tendered his resignation to Post Master Jewell to take effect on the 1st proximo. An active and efficient officer the Judge has rendered himself deservedly popular with the public. It is understood that both Senators Cameron and West united in the appointment of Judge Sloanaker. From this fact and his resignation some of the superserviceable fellows known as "barnacle Republicans" have taken occasion to attribute the Judge's resignation as a winning of the political influence of his Senatorial sponsors. In other words it is stated as a foolish log victory. Just now such foolish talk is not only out of place but harmful. Gov. Kellogg cannot certainly permit any of his friends to be so foolishly arrogant.

Mr. J. L. Montien who has so long and acceptably filled the office of Tax Collector in Jefferson, and who was recently removed to give place to a gentleman named Johnson, known to fame and the public as A. K., was informed by the "honest" Auditor that his Montien's accounts were in arrears. Having always been punctilious in the rendering of his collections Mr. Montien on last Wednesday called on the Auditor and requested a showing of the books.

Mr. Clinton was conveniently absent, but the clerk informed Mr. M. after a pretended examination of a few minutes that that talk was only made by the Auditor as offering a pretext for Johnson's appointment.

Justly indignant, Mr. Montien requested to see the Auditor but that functionary kept shy. Mr. Montien who is one of our oldest and most highly respected citizens is now determined that the audacity of Clinton shall either verify his allegations, or incur the penalty of his traduction of a gentleman and upright official.

Go to Staub, at Goldthwait's Book Store, 69 Canal Street; he has all the New York Weeklies and north-ern dailies—Give him a call.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Engene Lawrence, in an article in Louisiana and the rule of Terror" thus graphically and cogently depicts the temper of the loyal North:

"Louisiana, now torn and dismembered by a new insurrection, has been the chief victim of the White Man's League. Rich, prosperous, the centre of the most hideous features of the Southern slave trade, it flung itself madly into rebellion without a cause, and staked its whole welfare upon the maintenance of slavery. It came out from the war ruined and covered with woe. Poverty and even extreme want stalked through the streets of New Orleans, and its people were fed by the charity of the nation they had sought to destroy. Its merchants were bankrupt, its levees crumbling into ruin, and but for the aid of the too lenient North, the Mississippi might have flowed over its richest lands, and its capital fallen into a blighted waste. But the Free States lent it their aid; its people pledged their honor to obey the laws; the prosperity of Louisiana seemed about to revive; the colored population labored once more with new assiduity as free men. It was at this moment that the White Man's League began its outrages, and the new progress of Louisiana suffered a fatal check. In 1867 it had given a Republican majority; in 1868 so fearful had been the system of terrorism established by the Ku-Klux that only five thousand Republicans ventured to vote for Grant and Colfax. From that time the State has been the scene of constant assassinations, outrages, violence, disorder. The life of no Republican, white or black, has been safe. And the people who had sworn obedience to the constitution and the laws, have violated every principle of honor. Capital and industry have fled from the terrified community. The shops and homes of New Orleans have stood silent and empty. The Mississippi has broken over the crumbling levees, and a large part of the people of the State have once more lived upon the alms of the nation. The White Man's League has effected the ruin of a community that might have been slowly benefited by Northern capital and enterprise, and has at last completed its crimes by rising up a new rebellion. Nothing, but severe and austere justice should now be awarded to this infamous association. The murderers who in 1868 drove all the Republican voters from the polls, who in 1872 burned nearly a hundred colored people in Grant Parish, and who have recently slaughtered the United States officials at Coushatta, whose offenses are enormous and indescribable, have presumed to sign upon the city of New Orleans, and defy the will of the people. Living upon the alms of the government, they have yet found money; it seems, to purchase muskets; covered with crime, they appeal to the country for sympathy. But the strong arm of the nation has already reached them, and they will find that the period of mercy is past. Rebellion and disunion must be crushed to atoms in every Southern State, and so strict a guard kept for the future that our country will offer no asylum for traitors in the guise of a White Man's League."

We are not certain that our Texas Republican exchanges will heartily endorse the last line of the following, from Harper's Weekly, eulogium:

"Galusha A. Grow, ex-M. C. and Speaker of the House of Representatives in the momentous Congress of 1861-62, is now a resident of Texas, and president of the Hudson and Great Northern Railroad, the International and the Brazoria Tap roads making lines over five hundred miles through the heart of Texas. Mr. Grow is the only Speaker who has been compelled by the tumultuous applause of the galleries to threaten to clear them during the delivery of his own inaugural address. It was on the memorable Fourth of July, 1861, and the ringing sentences which evoked the uncontrollable applause were these: "No flag alien to the sources of the Mississippi River will float permanently over its mouth till its waters are crimsoned with human gore; and not one foot of American soil can ever be wrested from the jurisdiction of the Constitution of the United States until it is baptized in fire and blood. A government that can not command the loyalty of its own citizens is unworthy the respect of the world, and a government that will not protect its loyal citizens deserves the contempt of the world."

The force of these stirring words recall the greater with an audience remembering the Speaker as the man who had knocked down Keitt, of South Carolina, in a melee on the floor of the House. The same ability and pluck have won him equal honor in these later days in Texas."

OUR EXCHANGES.

The New National Era of the 24th ult., in publishing Senator Pinchback's eloquent speech at Indianapolis, thus approvingly comments:

"We elsewhere print the able speech of Senator Pinchback delivered on the 15th inst., in Indianapolis, Indiana. In the course of his speech, Hon. P. B. Pinchback says truly, in speaking of the cause of the brutality toward the colored people, by Southern white people, 'it is not the negro they hate, nor do they murder him because he is a negro. In every respect save that of politics, these people are kind, loving and generous toward the colored people. It is the Republican party, they hate, and the colored men are butchered because they are Republicans and vote the Republican ticket.' We believe with Senator Pinchback that the only objection to the negro in the South is that he votes for the party that protects his freedom and not with the subject him to a system as near akin to slavery as is possible under the Constitution. The New York Tribune, and other semi-rebel papers, indulge in a vast amount of sophistry in attempting to justify the treason and rebellion in Louisiana on the ground that the negroes are insolent, brutal, murderous, and threaten the overthrow of the whites. The truth is that if the negro will vote the Democratic ticket, and thus reduce himself to slavery, the loss of the white man in the South will be stronger and stronger. The negro insolence in his love for freedom. The condition of products in Louisiana, for the cultivation of which the labor of the negro is indispensable, proves that he does not grow any considerable time to insolence or idling. The crops of Louisiana are more promising than they have been for years."

The Pacific Appeal, San Francisco, commenting on the Louisiana revolution, and "new rebellion" says:

"But as the question of Senatorship has been left open, it has left the people of Louisiana undecided until the present unhappy culmination. If Kellogg is the legal governor, then Pinchback is the legal United States Senator, and we can not see how the former could be sustained and the latter thrown out except in consequence of his election. Hence the Senatorship is as much at the bottom of the cause of the Louisiana disturbances as that of the Governorship."

All is with Grant. He can make or mar Louisiana for many long years to come.—Vicksburg.

In the opinion of a great many very honest people Louisiana has been marred too much already, by one Robert H., or whatever his first name is.—Miss Pilot.

The Mississippi Pilot says of the organization of "the Gray and the Blue" attempted in that State, "it transpires already, the organization is a political one, a sort of side show to the White Man's League or the Color Line."

"At one of their meetings, last week, a resolution was adopted which the following sentiment was incorporated:

HEAD'S VIOLENT EXCOMMUNICATION OF THE BLUE AND GRAY. Vicksburg, Miss., Sept. 17, 74. Be it resolved by this Excommuni-cation, That we deeply sympathize with the people of Louisiana in their efforts to rid the State of the unjust usurpation of their Government by the force of arms, and hereby rejoice that they have shown their manhood and courage in the manner in which they have treated oppressors from power."

COSSIP.

RATHER A CURIOUS.—Law suit is now pending in England between a life insurance company and a client who had insured his wife. She having died, and the husband claiming the amount of the insurance, the company have refused payment on the novel grounds that though the wife was not poisoned by her husband, directly, but died from habitual intemperance, yet the latter since the insurance of her life had developed in her an inordinate passion for gin, which in its excessive use resulted in her death. On this plea of the deliberate intent of the husband to defraud the company by thus procuring his wife's death, they resist the payment of their policy. The decision of this novel suit is looked for with interest.

EDUCATION AND CULTURE.—Are apt to take exalted views of even menial occupations when such may be the means to a desired and meritorious end. Sixteen students of Dartmouth College have served as waiters at the Profile House, White Mountains, during the past Summer. They received twenty dollars per month as wages, and this sum was often doubled or trebled by donations so that the season proved quite profitable to the students and they obtained enough money to prosecute their college studies for some time.

AMONG THE MANY.—Other exhibitions of "skilled talent" employed on the "Auditorial" organ, the Times, the effusion of last Monday on "Barber the bold" occurs to us as the most marked in its total absence of wit or even enough humor to provoke a smile—though from its conception and attempts to be funny we doubt not the article in question occasioned the "skilled" writer much labor, as in every other respect it is untrue.

General Barber may not in the Clinton estimation be a great soldier, but we submit that with all the latter's twaddle of christian courage and resignation, whether the man who braved danger and obeyed orders is not preferable to the cowardly cur who abandoned the field at the first signal of alarm. General Barber remained with his troops until it was determined to vacate his post under superior orders. He did his duty, honorably and well. Can the snivelling hero, his accuser, who ran at the first indication of danger say as much? Even with the possession of an organ which may grind out its adulation as its falsehoods daily, at the behests of its chief, the Clinton suit is not content.

THE LOUISVILLE.—Courier-journal has certainly need for a better correspondent. The Picayune is righteously indignant at having been assigned the ignominy of second in the Democratic public esteem to the Times.

Evidently the Courier-journal man must have been interviewed.

"He saw 'Honesty' Boston."

Is to have the rare pleasure of exhibiting the Montpensier collection of paintings, one of the finest (if not the best private galleries in world.

Becoming alarmed at the anarchic condition of Spain, the Duke de Montpensier sent fifty-two of his most valuable paintings from his palace of San Telmo, in Seville to Gibraltar. There Sir Francis Grant, president of the English Royal Academy was to have taken them to England. But finding it impossible during the year, they remained in the Custom-House at Gibraltar. Fortunately a wealthy Boston gentleman with other friends by a little diplomacy and most substantial guarantees received them for America.

Ample fire and marine insurance risks on the Duke's own valuation were taken.

The pictures which are nearly all of the Spanish school range in value from one hundred thousand to a greater number of dollars.

They are such choice masterpieces of art that it is rightly conjectured the American public will take a national interest in their exhibition.

Register! Register!—No man who values the liberties of himself and family can fail to Register. Be prepared to vote!

AMERICAN CLUB.

LECTURE OF JUDGE A. B. SLOANAKER.

One of the most intelligent audiences it has ever been our good fortune to see, assembled last evening in the Central church to hear the lecture of Judge A. B. Sloanaker on "An overland trip to California." While the people were coming in we looked with careful attention at the prominent persons present, and now and then would watch the members of the organization, who acted as ushers on the occasion. Certainly this club has the talent of the young men of our city, and we were pleased at their courteous bearing and scholarly attainments which were shown last evening in a manner dignified and reserved, yet agreeable and thorough. At eight o'clock the exercises of the evening commenced by the singing of a Quartette by the choir of Central church. Then followed the introductory remarks of the President of the club, who explained the objects and purposes of the organization. We regret we have not the space to give an extended report of the remarks of this young gentleman nor of the lecture. He said however, that the practical labor contemplated would consist in the establishment of a reading room, library and social parlors where the members could store their minds with useful information and participate in rational enjoyment during their leisure hours. The public entertainments would consist at various times in public lectures, recitations, debating classes and socials. To carry out these ideas it was necessary to have funds so as to execute the necessary programme—for this purpose this lecture had been given. He concluded by introducing the lecturer.

Judge Sloanaker prefaced his lecture by thanking the President for his complimentary introduction to the audience and alluded to the personal of the membership of the club as a sure augury of the success of the enterprise. In speaking of the rapid progress of the newly enfranchised race he said that the perfection of the race was in the hands of the rising generation, who, he said displayed a thirst for educational knowledge, unequalled under like circumstances by any other race, which was a sure omen of the ultimate advancement to par of this race with the most favored Saxons. In referring to the advantages of literature he advised the young men to emulate the example, and walk in the path of Frederick Douglass who, although born a slave was a literature of no mean ability and a public lecturer of deserved popularity. In speaking of the qualities of the gentleman to be emulated, he said, the most practical example he had to offer was in the person of the late Lieut. Gov. Dunn, who by nature was gifted with the instincts of the gentleman and by self cultivation developed them fully in the private and public walks of life, so that by friend and foe he was accepted under all circumstances to be truly a courteous gentleman. The Judge then proceeded with the feature of the entertainment which was his lecture.

He said the only two objective points the overland traveler to California could start from, was Chicago and St. Louis and being up at Omaha, which was the commencement of one branch of the great national highway. The first thing that strikes the eye of the traveler when he commences this journey in passing through Nebraska is the lack of woodland, and the immense area of prairie, fertile with the growth of the cereals, which the hardy emigrant has commenced his fortune with life with. Another singular feature laid in the sand houses which the less favored of this class of pioneers resided in until fortune crowned their industry. The scenery on the route is wild and grand, the mountains towering forth their majestic heads to the heavens. The formations of rocks are wonderful, so that nature's sculptor has been more successful in the cementing of form, than the most favored classic sculptors of the world. Hence we have such natural designs in rock formation as the Pulpit rock, the Two Pyramids, the Two Sisters, the Devil's Slide, and others too numerous rock phenomena: The monotony of the journey is at last changed by reaching the thousand mile tree, which is the first piece of woodland that favors the eye after you leave Ogden. Turn your eye where you will, you see nothing but mountains and prairie, although on the route some of the little cities and towns display evidences of industry and prosperity, although there is no city of great importance on the direct line of the road, except Omaha, until you arrive at Salt Lake City; and from this point you enter into the citadel of Mormonism. The Judge gave a vivid description of the system of Mormonism, including personal portraits of Brigham Young and other Mormon leaders, as well as a full description of their enterprise by cooperation stores,

workshops, farms and otherwise. He described the system of Polygamy from the Mormon standpoint and spoke kindly of Brigham Young and the Mormon families, although he objected to their system of theocracy in the political government, and considered the man's suffrage as executed in Utah, a mere farce on the elective franchise. He painted in glowing terms the future of Utah and in fact was so complimentary to the Mormons that we are afraid they have captured him or that he may have his eye for a future bishopric in the church, and his descriptions of the wealth and architectural structure of their buildings, certainly shows them to be a wonderful people, with abundant resources of a great people.

From the Mormons he took us to Ogden to resume our journey on the Central Pacific road to San Francisco. Here the descriptive powers of the orator were wonderful, for he vividly described all the big things of California, including the prodigious growth of the vegetation, the wonderful scenery, the magnificent climate, the fast horses, the sheep herding, the vineyards and wine making, the bee living the great cities and their resources, the different classes of gold mining, with the separation works and the way the gold was got out of the ore, including the Chinese population of the Pacific, and their future as part of the American population. His description of the Chinese religion and a personal illustration he gave was truly wonderful, and may be considered the principal feature of the lecture. And what he said about the Yosemite valley the Big Trees, the Geysers, and other California instances too numerous to mention, marvels that the lecturer was a close observer and knew what he was talking about. His judgment of the Indians and their treatment was the most practical we ever listened to and what he said of Captain Jack and his tribe, including his experience at their execution was truly interesting. The lecturer did not confine himself entirely to California but gave of his experience travel and impressions thereon in Oregon, Nevada, Wyoming and Washington territories and his comparison of the climate, with an allusion to the rainy and dry seasons including his experience at two earthquakes proved valuable information to his audience. The lecturer throughout was heartily applauded, and listened to with that careful attention which demonstrated that he had his audience chained by the manner in which he described the beautiful scenery, incidents of his trip, and personal experiences in the West. The entertainment concluded with a duet by Mr. G. E. Fayerweather and Miss Cabrera. The audience then slowly descended some of whom met again in the basement of the church where the lady friends of the club entertained for a pleasant half hour by their agreeable presence and brilliant conversation, those who called: Misses Dunn, Smith and Kennedy, presided at the refreshment table which we learn yielded quite a handsome sum to the club. Among the many persons in the large audience we noticed Postmaster Wickersham of Mobile, Senator Pinchback and lady, Gov. Antoine and lady, Hon. James Lewis and lady, Senator Barber and lady, Postmaster Ringgold, Hon. John Cookman W. C. Kensella and Family, General Chester, Hon. Wm. G. Brown and lady, Mrs. Gov. Dunn, Mr. Fayerweather and lady and a host of other ladies and gentlemen too numerous to mention.

We are informed on good authority that the organization of the White League in this State was due to the active exertions of a Mr. John Welles, chief clerk and intimate associate of E. B. Norton U. S. Register in Bankruptcy for Louisiana. As a leader and participant in the events of Sept. 14th, Mr. Welles was prominent, losing his life in the sanguinary conflict which ensued, against the very government for which Mr. Norton has claimed all along such especial consideration.

The citizen who would sell his Registration certificate, would barter away for a mess of pottage all his rights of liberty and manhood.

GENERAL BUTLER.

We were pleased to get a glimpse of this veteran General and statesman on the avenue during his brief stay in the National Capitol, and to find him looking hale, vigorous, and cheerful. His certain return to Congress from his old seining district is a source of grief to all that part of the press opposed to the radical wing of the Republican party. Such papers as the New York

Tribune have opened upon him as usual all the filthy floodgates of vituperation. In our whole acquaintance we know of no man in public life better able to take care of himself when thus assaulted than General Butler. And we know of no man whom we would less willingly spare from the councils of the nation. The brave fishermen of Gloucester will see to it that the ablest Representative that they ever had will be triumphantly returned to his Congressional position. Of all the slanders heaped upon him it is a singular fact that not one has been shown to have the slightest foundation in truth.—New National Era.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

The Republic, monthly Magazine for October, is before us. This number has the usual variety of well written, and for the most part carefully matured political articles.

"The Southern Situation," "Historical incidents of the great rebellion," "The Dominant Race," "Protection of American Citizens," "Agricultural products of Louisiana," "The Crops in Europe," "The Southern Rebellion," its extent and consequences, "Home Manufactures" and kindred subjects making an interesting number.

The leading article on "The Southern Situation" is especially deserving of perusal. Evidently it has been written by one who has both intelligent observation and experience of what he writes. Instance this, take this paragraph: "And the first step to a just realization as regards the Southern situation, is to understand how completely slavery has debauched the great mass of Southern whites, and how utterly they fail to understand even remotely the ideals of personal and equal rights—to live, to differ, to work, to travel—for the realization of which Republican governments have been founded and defended."

"The Dominant Race" is an exceedingly pertinent article, and at the expense of Mr. Marr and his White League colleagues, proves the fallacy of their assertions and the absurdity of their reasoning, from their own utterances.

"The Agricultural products of Louisiana" in its recapitulation says:

"The writers sums up the result of his observations and inquiries as follows: "Thus, from this city to the forts, two narrow strips of land, each about one-half mile wide, will probably make this year about 12,000,000 pounds of sugar, 100,000 barrels of rice, 750,000 gallons of molasses, thousands of bushels of potatoes, nearly \$200,000 worth of oranges, boat loads of melons and garden stuffs, and many other products great in value. Verily, the lower coast is the garden spot of America."

This, as stated, may be taken as a fair indication of the crop prospects throughout the State, and it is certainly gratifying. What it would be if the Democratic opposition to negro citizens should cease, and all classes attended diligently to the improvement of their plantations and other industrial interests, we leave to those more immediately interested to decide. This we may say with safety, that Louisiana would soon become one of the most prosperous States in the Union. But there is progress and development even now, as is indicated in the fact that "innumerable small farms have been added to the area already in cultivation." More farms indicate more land-owners, and men who have a stake in the country have also an eye to the peace and progress of the State.

RAILROADS.

GREAT JACKSON ROUTE.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY. Trains Depart and Arrive as follows: From Orleans street Depot. DEPART. Express, 10:30 p. m. Mail, 8:30 a. m. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars through to St. Louis, Chicago and Louisville. Only one change of sleeping cars to Eastern cities. Tickets for sale and information given at 23 Camp street, corner E. D. Foster, General Manager.

GET YOUR SHIRTS.

S. N. MOODY'S,
CORNER CANAL AND ROYAL STREETS,
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Try Six Champion Shirts for \$5. Equal in style and fit to those which have taken the highest premiums all over the world. Gentlemen! Furnishing Goods of every description equally cheap. June 6, 1874.

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THE SOUTHERN RENT OF
DUNHAM & SONS, CHICKERING & SONS,
PLEYEL, AND J. P. HALE'S IMPROVED PIANOS, AND NEED-HAM & SONS' SILVER TONGUE, J. ESTY & CO. AND PRINCE ORGANS,
Has constantly on hand at his Saleroom, 80, 82 AND 90 BARONNE STREET, A Superb Stock of these Grand Unrivalled Instruments.

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UNIVERSITY

This University occupies the site of the Institution formerly known as Oakland College, in Claiborne County, Miss., four and one half miles Northeast from Rodney, on the Mississippi river.

The location, far removed from the contaminating influences of city life, is high and beautiful; and the surroundings are agreeable and attractive in an eminent degree.

Its commodious buildings, all erected and furnished for Academic purposes, are situated in a beautiful Oak Grove, gently undulating, and clothed in a perennial dress of verdure pleasing to the eye, and conducive to health and quietude.

No discrimination is recognized by the Institution on account of color, caste, religion or other class distinction. The ample endowment of the UNIVERSITY enables it to offer its facilities at a very low rate.

Board, Washing, Bed-Room Furniture, Fuel and Lights, are furnished to each student at the rate of Ten Dollars per month—payable in advance.

No charge is made for tuition to students coming from this State. A reticulation fee of fifteen dollars is required from students coming from other States.

A competent corps of teachers are employed to give thorough instruction in all the branches usually embraced in the curriculum of American Colleges.

LOUISIANA STATE REPUBLICAN RESOLUTIONS AND PLATFORM.

Resolved, That we reaffirm our unalterable allegiance to and confidence in the Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, United States Senator elected from Louisiana, and while we regret that he has not yet been seated, we have every faith that the Senate of the United States will, in due time, honor his credentials as one of the representatives of the sovereign State of Louisiana. But in case it should be deemed necessary for the General Assembly of Louisiana, at its next session, to ratify his credentials as United States Senator, we hereby nominate and re-indorse the Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback as our unanimous choice, and only candidate for United States Senator from this State; and direct all the Republican members of the General Assembly, to put in force and execute this declaration of the deliberate will of the Republican party in Convention assembled.

The Republican party of Louisiana, assembled in convention in the city of New Orleans on the fifth day of August, 1874, assumes and declares that the National Republican party is a party of positive principles and definite purpose; a party of grand achievements and a glorious history; a party of internal improvements and of material development; a party of peace and order, of liberty and law, of universal enfranchisement and equal rights. That it is a party capable of doing the greatest good to the people of the South by the most judicious and efficient measures for the public good; therefore, be it

1. Resolved, That its past history, entitled it to future confidence, and again reiterate our faith in and pledge ourselves to the support of the principles, enunciated in the national platform, adopted at Philadelphia. That we cordially indorse the liberal, enlightened and just policy of President Grant and the national administration, both in domestic and foreign affairs.

2. That our present State government, in the face of unparalleled difficulties, has achieved substantial reforms, and by its patient and firm adherence to the right, true under an organized system of villification and misrepresentation at home and abroad, deserves and has the unequalled approval and support of a large majority of the people of this State, of whom it is the true and lawful representative.

3. That we hereby pledge ourselves to the reduction of the expenses of the State government to the lowest possible point compatible with an efficient administration. We distinctly announce this obligation to be binding upon us and due alike to the people of the State and to their creditors; and we speedily set forth our intention to secure a reduction of the heavy and unnecessary expenses of the assessment and collection of the revenue.

4. That duty and sound policy alike constrain us to nominate and support for office none but men of known honesty and capacity and that men who are unimpaired of the integrity of the State, and whose record is a reproach to the party shall not be permitted to force themselves upon us in any capacity, under any pretence whatever.

5. That the misfortunes of war, of floods and internal disturbances and previous misadministration so seriously impaired the resources of the State as to render absolutely necessary the passage by the next Legislature of the law known as the funding bill, which we approve as representing the utmost limits of our ability to pay, and more than the value received by the State for the indebtedness now outstanding; and we also declare our unqualified approval of the proposed constitutional amendments limiting the State debt to \$15,000,000 and to be repaid, and a half mile (except for school purposes) and applying the revenue of said year to the payment of the expenses of that year.

6. That the approaching general election must be a fair, peaceful and free election, at which every legal and qualified elector shall have the opportunity to cast his ballot for such candidates as he prefers without intimidation and without illegal contrivances to deprive him of his vote; and every legal vote cast must be counted and credited as polled; and to this end such a selection of officers to take charge of registration and election should be made as will satisfy citizens of all parties that the Republican party at least does not expect or desire anything else than a fair election.

7. That we condemn the spirit of violence manifested in certain localities by the Democratic party as being in violation of public peace and good order, and destructive of the good name and best interests of the State; the suppression of all violence is demanded by every law-abiding citizen of the State.

MASONIC.



BERRY LODGE No. 48, A. Y. M.
Wm. Weeks, M. M. President of the Masonic Hall, corner of the State and St. Claude Streets, First Saturday evening of every month, 7 o'clock.

BUTLER LODGE, No. 1384, meets at Odd Fellows Hall, 118 Carondelet street.

ST. LUKE LODGE No. 65, A. Y. M.
Wm. Thompson, M. M. Meets Second Saturday of every month at the Masonic Hall, corner of St. Peter and St. Claude Streets.

O. S. BROTHERHOOD EDEN LODGE No. 1, Wm. Thompson, M. M. Meets at the Odd Fellows Hall, 118 Carondelet street, every Friday evening of each month, 7 o'clock.

PRIDE OF LOUISIANA LODGE No. 1523, meets at Home Missionary Hall, Franklin street.

UNITED DAUGHTERS OF AMERICA—Benedict Society, meets at the Lutheran Hall, 413 Gravier street Second Monday evening of every month.

UNION FRIENDS—Male and Female—Benevolent Society, meets at the Union Hotel, on Camp street, Second Wednesday evening of each month.

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Bonds, Stocks, Securities,
State and City Indebtedness,
MONEY LOANED ON SECURITIES.

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY
PHILADELPHIA.
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

This College holds three sessions each year. The first session commences October 3d, and continues until the end of December; the second session commences January 4th, 1875, and continues until the end of March; the third session commences April 1st, and continues until the end of June.

VIEWS OF WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

[From the Boston Journal.]

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RATES OF POSTAGE.

LETTERS.

Letters go to any part of the United States for three cents per half ounce, or fraction thereof, if prepaid.

Unpaid letters are sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington.

BOOKS.

Postage on Books, Merchandise, Metals, Ores and Minerals, not exceeding two ounces in weight, 2 cts. Each additional two ounces or fraction thereof, 2 cts. The weight of packages of Merchandise, Metals, Ores and Minerals is limited to 12 ounces. Books to 4 pounds.

NEWSPAPERS.

Newspapers sent from the office of publication may be paid at the Post Office from which they are received at the following rates quarterly, in advance:

Weeklies	35 cts. per gr.
Monthly (not over 4 oz.)	3 "
Quarterlies	5 "

The weekly newspapers (except only sent to the subscribers) within the country where printed and published, free.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTER.

On unsealed circulars, maps, prints, engravings, music, cards, photographs, types, cuttings, roots, seeds, etc., on one postage to one ounce, prepaid, not exceeding two ounces, 1 cent; over two ounces, not exceeding four ounces, 2 cts. The weight of packages is limited to twelve ounces, except books and printed matter, which are limited to 4 pounds.

MONEY ORDERS.

Money can be sent to any part of the country with absolute safety, by obtaining a Money Order, for which the fees are:

On \$10 or less, 5 cents; over \$10, and not exceeding \$50, 10 cents; over \$50, and not exceeding \$100, 15 cents; over \$100, and not exceeding \$500, 20 cents; over \$500, and not exceeding \$1000, 25 cents; over \$1000, and not exceeding \$5000, 30 cents; over \$5000, and not exceeding \$10000, 35 cents; over \$10000, and not exceeding \$50000, 40 cents; over \$50000, and not exceeding \$100000, 45 cents; over \$100000, and not exceeding \$500000, 50 cents; over \$500000, and not exceeding \$1000000, 55 cents; over \$1000000, and not exceeding \$5000000, 60 cents; over \$5000000, and not exceeding \$10000000, 65 cents; over \$10000000, and not exceeding \$50000000, 70 cents; over \$50000000, and not exceeding \$100000000, 75 cents; over \$100000000, and not exceeding \$500000000, 80 cents; over \$500000000, and not exceeding \$1000000000, 85 cents; over \$1000000000, and not exceeding \$5000000000, 90 cents; over \$5000000000, and not exceeding \$10000000000, 95 cents; over \$10000000000, and not exceeding \$50000000000, 100 cents; 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EXTRA LOUISIANIAN!

Address of Colored Men to the People of Louisiana!

UNION, PEACE, AND RECONCILIATION ADVOCATED.

The following important and excellent document having been adopted by a large number of intelligent and influential colored men and sent to us for publication, we deem it of sufficient importance to submit to the public without delay, in the shape of an extra.

An Address of Colored Men to the People.

Fellow citizens: We have recently experienced a succession of governments, out of which have grown issues, questions and policies, so intimately connected with our welfare, that it becomes necessary to declare our convictions and fore-shadow our political action. We are still the same quiet and well-disposed people as ever, cherishing no animosities, animated by a desire of peace and good will towards all men, and exerting our efforts and influence to conduce to a union of the two races in which the interests of the whites would be respected and the rights of the blacks preserved. Our past experience has been gloomy, while our present condition and future prospects are not without depressing shadows. We deeply regret, in the progress which the nation has made, and which mankind approves, raising us from servitude to citizenship, that we are so little indebted to the white people of Louisiana for the moral and political blessings which we now enjoy. Our association and connection with them have been painful and bitter. In sorrow we prefer to throw the mantle of charity over their unchristian administration of our interests, and seek only the best means of promoting the welfare of the State, and the permanent happiness and prosperity of all the people.

Official data credits our population with being in excess, in this State, of all our white fellow citizens, viz., 365,000 colored, and 362,000 white persons. There are at least ten thousand unnaturalized foreigners, and a large number of octoroons, included in the census of the whites. Nature and the genius of our institutions have committed the political complexion of this State to our choice, if voters are undeterred and frauds are not practiced. Voting us down in a fair election is impossible; aggressions upon our new-born rights have been resisted by the powers of Government, and knocking us down to intimidate us has always brought the nation to our protection. Since frauds, massacres, and armed resistance, in the interests of the whites, have failed to obtain for them that recognition claimed to be due their numbers, cultivation and wealth, it would be wise for them to adopt a policy of conciliation, with justice for its basis and honor for its bounds.

We are Republicans in politics, both from instinct and conviction. Under the banners of its champions we have been advanced in the pathway of civil and political progress, until the measure of our ambition has been almost realized. We are grateful for the past and hopeful of the future. A party which subdued a gigantic rebellion—which made freedom universal and citizenship

impartial—which reconstructed the foundations of State upon a basis of national progress, irrespective of color, deserves our confidence and cooperation. It is not men but measures which intensify our republicanism. It is principles not persons which continue our unwavering worship at the Republican altar. If our white fellow citizens desire our concurrent action upon local issues, they should not only inspire us with confidence in their political professions, but they must relieve us of all apprehensions in the enjoyment of our constitutional rights. Our homes may be destroyed, our school houses wrapt in flames, our churches desecrated, and our people massacred, but as long as the national Republican party shall be as true to our liberties in the future as it has been in the past, we shall neither be seduced nor coerced from our partizan fealty.

While we have so much to encourage us in the attitude of the National Administration and are sustaining the State Government, we cannot be insensible to the fact that the Republican party in this State, since reconstruction, has been manipulated and controlled by men as much bleached in complexion and politics as the most rampant white leaguer in Louisiana. The power and patronage of the State Government and some of the Federal offices in this city are being dispensed so as to exclude our wealth and intelligence from political prominence. So humiliating has become our experience under the administrations which have been inaugurated by our suffrages, that we occasionally doubt the republicanism of some of our leaders. Official influences have been unkindly exerted to defeat and suppress representative colored men, while in some instances illiterate and unworthy persons of color have been maneuvered into official positions as the best specimen of our people. No State can boast of more wealthy, intelligent and refined colored men than Louisiana, and yet it is hardly possible to conceive of less official respect, and consideration to character and ability, than it is our misfortune to receive from the powers that be.

We constitute the body of Republicans, but our integrity and capacity are ignored in the councils of the party, while our manhood and citizenship are not unfrequently humiliated in our intercourse with those whom we have exalted to power. There is a species of mystery, so far as we are concerned, about the plans of campaign and the policy of the State Administration, which denies to every colored man in this commonwealth, not even excepting the Lieutenant Governor, the Secretary of State, the Superintendent of Public Education, and the State Treasurer, all participation and knowledge of the confidential workings of the party and government. Humiliating as it may appear, with all of our devotion to Republicanism, there is not a man of color, official or otherwise, who can inform us, in the present crisis, of the system to be pursued by the party, or the policy of the Administration upon a single measure of public interest. We would reflect no credit upon our developed manhood and intelligence, nor be worthy of the privileges of American citizenship, did we not indignantly resent the treatment of puppets.

We do not object to the com-

plexion of our leaders, but we do protest against the manifestation of that uncharitable and unjust spirit which ostracizes us in the administration which we have created with our suffrages. Men are likely to be as much wanting in integrity as self-respect when they will solicit our support, and then shrink from official intercourse with us. An administration which is ashamed of the source from whence it sprung, and in its dispensations discriminates invidiously against its partisans, incites the gravest apprehensions of ingratitude and treachery. While we are Republicans we are also American citizens. We owe much to our party, but more to our country, and realizing as we do that the Republican party, as controlled in Louisiana, is frequently at variance with equal and exact justice to its conscientious adherents, it becomes our duty to grasp the situation, and encourage such a course of wisdom and patriotism as would receive the approval and support of the people irrespective of color.

The administration of Governor Kellogg owes its existence to our support, and to that extent we are responsible. We, in many respects, have been sadly disappointed. But painful as are our regrets over the past, they are slight when contrasted with our fearful anticipations. Our experience impresses us with the conviction, that the integrity of the Republican party is not subserved by the policies pursued by the State Government, and we shudder as we contemplate that our interests are likely to be compromised for individual aggrandizement, and through fears of personal safety. The Governor seems to represent a policy which is neither generous to the whites, nor just to the blacks. It is rigorous and obstinate in its crusade against the aspirations of its colored friends, while it is obsequious and wavering in all dealings with its political foes.

We have never entertained a doubt as to the justice and equity of Hon. Wm. Pitt Kellogg's claim to be Governor of Louisiana. As he undoubtedly received a majority of the legal votes cast in 1872, we are grateful to President Grant for his recognition and support of the State Government, which time will vindicate, even in the estimation of those who now disapprove of Federal action. Revolution can not be tolerated by our Government, which affords swift and ample means, if judiciously applied, to recover every right, or obtain redress for all wrongs. The stone which was rejected in 1867, may even now, if accepted by our white fellow citizens, become under the guidance of wisdom and patriotism, the corner stone of happiness, prosperity and good government.

The political hostility of the conservatives and personal antipathies of many of the white Republicans towards us, render our position peculiar and embarrassing. All that is virtuous in the administration of public affairs is claimed by the whites, while all that is vicious is accredited to the blacks. Neither the influence nor the opportunity has been permitted to us to shape or control any policy. We have retrograded rather than advanced under the administration; and had it not been for some of the inflexible white Republicans, we would long since have been where political hope is a stranger, and republican justice could not have reached us.

We are the life of Louisiana,—the substance of the conservatives and the pivot of the white Republicans. Our cultivation of the soil mainly gives to the State the prosperity she enjoys; and to our votes the State Government owes its existence. We are the true friends of the southern people, and if encouraged in our good intentions, would soon bring order out of chaos. We are depressed and sickened by the unsettled and disordered state of society, and would gladly welcome any solution consistent with honor, and compatible with the liberties of our people. We are ready and willing to adopt any honorable adjustment tending to harmonize the races; but as a condition preceding such action, which we deem of more importance to our people than official favors, we would require that the merchants and others who recently dismissed from their employment laborers of long service and established characters, for no other reason than their color, should reinstate them, as far as may be consistent with our unified purpose.

Overtures of concession at any previous period in our political experience might have suggested that we were influenced by improper motives, or that we had taken counsel of our fears; but now, with the tramp of Federal soldiers on every street,—with gunboats and monitors in our waters,—with the mighty sentiment of the North pledged to the protection of our liberties and citizenship,—and with the irresistible power of the general government, guaranteeing the full exercise of our rights, we, while independent of the political favor of our white fellow citizens, are willing to concede an equitable and honorable basis for united action, free from suspicion and restraint, in the interest of good government. We have been wronged, outraged and massacred by the whites, without cause or provocation, until the air is heavy with our sighs, and the waters of Louisiana are reddened with our blood; but as citizens, we cannot retaliate, and as Christians we bear our afflictions as becomes our faith.

With a view to harmony, progress and impartial justice, the Executive Committee is hereby authorized and directed to confer with the Governor and any representative body of our fellow citizens upon the situation, in furtherance of such united action as would conduce to more respect for law and order, a higher standard in the administration of public affairs, and the adoption of such a policy upon local issues as would commend itself to the impartial judgment of all the people.

FELIX C. ANTOINE,
President of Genl. Com.
H. A. CORBIN,
Secretary Genl. Com.

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